



## Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact [support@jstor.org](mailto:support@jstor.org).

*An Enclosure in Quartz.*—Mr. H. C. LEWIS exhibited a crystal of quartz from Herkimer County, N. Y., in which, hanging from a bubble which moved in a cavity containing liquid, was a tuft of minute acicular crystals of a pure white color. A microscopical examination had failed to identify them with any known substance. The crystals were similar to those of many organic salts. It was conjectured that they had crystallized out from the liquid. Under a power of 75 they looked like tufts of white wool, and it was suggested that if future investigation failed to refer them to a known mineral species, it might be convenient to give them the name *Erilite* (from ἔριον, wool).

In other cavities in the same crystal there was an amorphous yellowish-brown waxy substance of unknown composition.

*Menaccanite and Talc from Maryland.*—Mr. WM. W. JEFFERIS remarked that in Harford County, Md., near the village of Dublin, there is a vein of green foliated *Talc* in the serpentine, which has been opened about 6 feet in length. It has furnished cleavage foliated specimens over a foot in extent. The same vein contains *Menaccanite* in tabular crystals, well crystallized. Yellow beryl has also been found there, showing all three in the same specimen.

*Sunstone in Labradorite.*—Mr. JEFFERIS stated that on examining a specimen of Labradorite in his possession, from the coast of Labrador, he found that in addition to the usual play of colors (blue and green), by turning it in another direction it showed innumerable crystals of göthite, making it a beautiful sunstone, which, he believed, was an unusual thing, and which he had not found mentioned in the books.

*On a Probable Pseudomorphism of Gummite and Uranotile after Uraninite.*—Dr. A. E. FOOTE remarked that among a number of specimens of gummite and uranotile, that he had recently received from Mitchell Co., N. C., he noticed some which were of remarkably regular form. The edges were slightly rounded, but they were apparently simple prisms belonging to the triclinic system. On breaking these open he found a solid core of uraninite, surrounded by a layer of gummite, and this, in turn, surrounded by a layer of uranotile. Although crystals of uraninite have never been observed, he ventured to suggest that this is plainly a case of pseudomorphism after uraninite. He hoped hereafter to obtain crystals whose angles can be accurately measured.

He had observed at least twenty specimens having evidently the same crystalline form, and all plainly pseudomorphs after some pre-existing crystal. The majority of those that were broken open showed the alteration of uraninite into gummite, and of gummite into uranotile; though in a few the uraninite had been changed, and the crystal showed simply gummite and uranotile.